

three Colonies of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, is steadily and constantly increasing, and that we are receiving by almost every weekly mail, from our respected correspondents in the country, not only very favourable and flattering accounts of the estimation in which our Periodical is held amongst their neighbours and acquaintances, but also new lists of additional subscribers. Indeed ever since the commencement of our labours, we have been much more indebted to the exertions of our friends, than to our own personal solicitations, for the increase of our subscribers throughout these Provinces. Acquainted as many of them are, with our urgent professional engagements in Halifax, and also with our inability to command the services, and defray the expenses of travelling agents, they have, each of them within the sphere of his own immediate influence and daily intercourse, endeavoured to promote the circulation of our Weekly Journal, with as much diligence and perseverance, as if it had been his own individual concern. For such acceptable services we beg leave to tender to all our friends our sincere and unfeigned thanks.

We have always considered that we had strong claims upon the friendship and support of the Ministers and Members of the Church of Scotland in these Colonies, whose cause we have uniformly espoused, and whose interests we have constantly and zealously advocated. And their views and feelings towards us have been communicated to us, not only in private epistles, but also in the most public and formal manner, in the resolution adopted by the Synod of Nova-Scotia, at its annual meeting in July last, in which the members declare that they "deem themselves as a united body, and as individual members, bound to give "the GUARDIAN," every support in their power, both by literary contributions and by extending its circulation, as far as their influence and circumstances will enable them so to do;" a pledge which we are happy to say many of them have cheerfully and amply redeemed. But it affords us at the same time no ordinary satisfaction, to be enabled to add that several of the Ministers of the Secession Church have not only become annual subscribers themselves to our paper, but have also vied with each other in procuring additional names to our subscription list, and have repeatedly enriched our pages with their valuable communications.

We could scarcely have ventured to anticipate, that a paper which was commenced only by a single individual, connected with one denomination, an entire stranger in many populous districts, would have met in so short a time, with so much support from the Presbyterian population in general, and would have been so instrumental in diffusing the benevolent feelings of friendship and brotherly love among fellow Christians, who have lived too long in a state of alienation from each other.

As our principles are now fully known from our past labours, and as we are determined to adhere closely and steadfastly to the friendly and conciliatory course which our own conscience approves, and the word of God recommends, we rely with confidence upon the continued and increased support of the Presbyterian body, and of the Christian public at large. Now when the reading season has commenced, and when the residents in the country have abundant leisure for the cultivation of their own minds, and the instruction of their families, we hope to receive a large accession to the number of our weekly Readers and Subscribers, to enable us to begin the labours of another year with increasing prospects of usefulness and success.

Sermons preached in the Parish Church of St. Paul, Halifax, Nova Scotia. By WILLIAM COGSWELL, M.A. Curate of St. Paul's, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. London: Hatchard.

The author says in his preface, "The fact that these discourses were preached by a native colonist in a colonial pulpit, may gain for them an interest which would not be otherwise felt for them; and who can tell the blessing, which, through the Lord's grace,

may ensue from the perusal of the humbling and searching doctrines of the cross, by whatever motive an attention to them might be first induced?"—Written with such convictions as are expressed in the last part of the above sentence, the publication of these sermons will be hailed with pleasure, nor do they require any stimulus derived from curiosity for their perusal. It is gratifying nevertheless to know that such doctrines are preached in the chief town of Nova Scotia, and that the congregation who heard them appreciate their excellence so much as to desire to possess them in a published form. We trust that they may be as useful in this country as they were in the author's own; and that their reception may be so cordial as to give him an additional reason for saying of this volume of sermons, "Such as they are, the author would humbly place them in the Lord's hands, with lively gratitude for any measure of usefulness which has been permitted to attend their delivery, and with earnest prayer that the name of the Lord Jesus may be magnified, his kingdom furthered, and the souls for which he shed his blood edified by this poor attempt of one of the weakest of his servants to set him forth crucified for sinners."—*London Record.*

JAMAICA.

The Legislature of this Island met on the 22d ult. The speech of his Excellency the Governor, is too lengthy for our columns, but the following may be taken as an abstract of its contents. After recommending a due regard to efficiency and economy in granting the supplies, he expresses his anxious wish that all party differences should be consigned to oblivion, and his reluctance, on that account, to advert to them. In announcing the Act passed by the Imperial Legislature, in consequence of the Resolutions adopted by the House of Assembly in the last three Sessions, he declines calling attention to its provisions, as he confidently trusts it will not be necessary to carry them into effect; assures them that there is no intention, on the part either of Her Majesty's Government, or the Imperial Parliament, to interfere with the internal legislation of the Island, any further than may be necessary to its harmonizing with the general interests of the Empire; reminds them that with regard to the subject of Negro Emancipation, the eyes of the world are upon them, and recommends them to legislate for the Island, "on the principle of the perfect and equal freedom of every class of its inhabitants." He deplors the losses sustained from the want of continuous and abundant labour; but considers this as one of those evils which time and a sense of self-interest, leading to more improved modes of cultivation, and the extinction of distrust and acrimonious feeling, alone can subdue or repair.

He sums up his recommendation of objects for their consideration, in the following paragraph:

"Let us then strive, gentlemen, with one accord, for the prosperity and happiness of Jamaica, as the great objects of our endeavours;—let us promote them by all means in our power;—let us encourage industry;—let us cherish the population committed to our care, and do all that we can to make them virtuous and happy in their freedom; let us foster their education, for which I am happy to learn, numerous schools already exist;—let us give security to property, and do equal justice to all classes; let us improve our Judicial and Magisterial Tribunals, on which the happiness of the people so much depends;—let us furnish the means of obtaining Justice for the poor as well as the rich;—let us mitigate our criminal Laws;—let us ameliorate the state of Prisons;—let us support all useful institutions for the public good;—let us endeavour to increase the number of our valuable productions, enlarge our commerce, and draw forth new sources of wealth;—let us put away from us all recollection of past differences with the Mother Country; let us cordially co-operate in the general views of the Imperial Government; let us allay our own internal dissensions, and cultivate universal harmony, the want of which must greatly impede our prosperity."

He concludes by assuring them of his anxious desire to contribute to the welfare and happiness of the Island; and that, though he cannot pretend to be secure against error, in the course of his administration, his zealous efforts will be unceasingly exerted for the prosperity of Jamaica.

The Boston Mercantile Journal of the 18th ult. says "It is reported that preparations are making on the Canadian frontier, for more rebellious demonstrations

during the approaching winter. It is to be hoped that American citizens have already received a lesson which will deter them from repeating the unprovoked acts of aggression upon a friendly foreign power, which has already disgraced them. But if they do endeavour to stir up rebellion, and march into Canada, hostilely arrayed against the government—they will do it with their eyes open, and must not expect any sympathy from their countrymen, if they should be as they probably will be hanged or shot by order of the British Government, who have heretofore exercised unwonted lenity in this matter.

From the *New York Emigrant*, Nov. 20.

The non-arrival of the *British Queen* causes very considerable surprise and uneasiness in these troublesome times of mercantile embarrassment. She was advertised to leave London, positively, on the 1st inst, and must therefore be considered as making a very indifferent passage.

The *Mackerel Fishery* this Fall has, we are happy to learn, been unusually good—particularly along the Western Coast—prompt sales and high prices have also encouraged the Fishermen—at present Mackerel are selling here at \$8½ per barrel—about 2000 barrels, we understand, have been sent to this Market from Margaret's Bay alone: This is indeed, drawing wealth from the ocean. Our Agriculturists have also been successful this year—a good harvest has rewarded their industry, and they have no difficulty in making satisfactory sales of all their spare produce.—*Gazette.*

FESTIVAL OF ST. ANDREW.

Saturday being the Anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Scotland, a large number of the Members of the North British Society, with their Guests, among whom were several Gentlemen of the garrison, celebrated the day by dining together at Mason Hall. About half-past Six the company sat down to a sumptuous Dinner, served up in Mr. Coblentz's usual excellent style. *Alexander Primrose*, Esq. President of the Society, presided on the occasion, and the Vice President's chair, in the absence of that gentleman, was ably filled by Mr. *John McLean*, the senior Assistant. The wines were excellent, and the evening passed merrily away, enlivened by the excellent music of the band of the 23rd Regiment, and several spirited and humorous Songs, from the Company.

The Society, in imitation of the reverence which their Ancestors entertained for the Sabbath separated while it was yet the last day of the week.—*Journal.*

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Halifax, 25th Nov. 1839.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in council, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz: To be Justices of the Peace for the County of Pictou, Daniel Hockins, of Pictou, (dated April, 1839,) Angus Sutherland, of River John;—John McKay, New Glasgow; George McLeod, Middle River; Duncan McDonald, Head of East River; William Fraser, McLellan's Mountain, and Adam McKenzie, Barney's River, Esquires.

Also, Joseph Dickson, of Enslow, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Peace for the County of Colchester.

Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the recommendation of the Collector of H. M. Customs at this Port, has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the store at Arichat, in the Island of Cape Breton, owned by John Thomas Ballaine, Esq. and the new store at Digby, owned by John FitzRandolph, Esq. as Free Warehouses.

WALLACE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have much pleasure in noticing the formation of an Agricultural Society at Wallace, consisting, in the main, of the industrious Highlanders of that district. They begin under very fair auspices, and we wish them all success. If the "Highlanders" of the country generally, would follow their example, and add to their industrious and frugal habits a proper anxiety for the acquisition of agricultural knowledge, and the improvement of our provincial husbandry, we feel assured they would soon find their account in the stimulus it would give to their labours and the facilities it would ensure to their pursuits. Individual research, or individual industry and enterprise can do a great deal; but for the improvement of any art or science, associations of this description have been long proved of essential benefit and advantage.

OFFICE BEARERS.

Joseph A. B. Kerr, President; Rev. H. McKenzie, J. McFarlane, Vice Presidents; Donald McIver, Treasurer; D. McFarlane, Secretary; John Munro, Wm. Nicholson, Alexander Ross, John Nicholson, Neil McIver, Wm. McDonald, Wm. Waugh, Committee.—*Pictou Observer.*

For remainder of Halifax Head, see page 191.